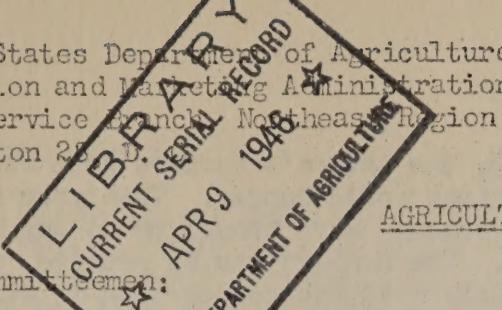


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United States Department of Agriculture
Production and Marketing Administration
Field Service Branch, Northeast Region
Washington 25, D. C.

April 3, 1946



AGRICULTURE IN ACTION

Dear Committee:

The information included in this letter is to assist you in the administration of Production and Marketing Administration programs and provide understanding of related actions.

A. W. Manchester
A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Region

WE CAN STILL PREVENT STARVATION IN EUROPE

Reporting that intense human suffering and death still can be averted in most of Europe "provided present rations can be maintained," Herbert Hoover calls on Americans to save and ship more food. Hoover, head of President Truman's Famine Emergency Committee, is in Europe making a first-hand survey of the Continent's food needs.

In his first report to Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, Mr. Hoover observed that variances in the transport and distribution system of each country create special problems, and then summed the situation up this way:

France -- Needs imports of fats totaling 25,000 tons a month to maintain its present 600 gram monthly ration. To continue the present daily bread ration of about 10 ounces, France will need 1,030,000 tons of wheat between April 1 and the next harvest.

Italy -- Needs about 650,000 tons of wheat to keep up the present daily bread ration of about eight ounces between now and the next harvest. A huge black market, low wages and mass unemployment complicate the Italian picture.

French North Africa -- Hit by a severe drought, this is the only area so far visited in which the farmers are no better off than the city people. To continue the present daily bread ration of 10.6 ounces, North Africa will need 250,000 tons of wheat from now to June 15.

Mr. Hoover noted that all these countries are rationing most foods and making strenuous effort to meet their own food needs.

NATIONAL GARDEN CONFERENCE A National Garden Conference has been held in Washington to develop plans for re-mobilizing the Victory Gardeners of the war years to raise vegetables again this year in order that more food will be made available for Europe and Asia.

President Truman said, in a message to the Conference: "Food is today the most sought after commodity in the world. Literally millions of human beings in Europe and Asia are dying or are on the verge of starvation from lack of it. Hundreds of millions are suffering beyond our comprehension -- suffering from hunger -- from malnutrition. We who are well fed cannot conceive the extent of that suffering. Hungry people make poor disciples of democracy. Food is still one of the most vital weapons in securing a lasting and stable peace." Secretary of Commerce Wallace said, "There will be more hungry people in the world in the next three months than there ever has been in any equivalent period in history. Gardeners have more reason to work to raise food this year than any previous year."

THE FIGHT AGAINST
HUNGER IN 1947

Every year, lately, the nation's farmers have been running a race against world hunger. This year it's a race against starvation. Even though we do our best, many will die from lack of food this spring. The numbers can be reduced, if the measures now started are pressed vigorously with the cooperation of all of us, but famine will still stalk many lands.

The battle to end starvation when this year's crops are harvested is now on. In this country there is a good start.

Grain crops have wintered well. Soil moisture which goes far toward determining the size of the wheat crop is good except for an area in the Southwest. It could be another bumper wheat crop.

Those of us who remember the great droughts of the 30's will always have a lurking fear of those drought spots growing and spreading, withering everything before them. But there is no special reason to expect that this year.

It is an early spring practically everywhere east of the Rockies. Early springs can collapse. We learned that no longer ago than last year. But, as a rule, they give a longer time for spring work -- something that is all to the good when farm labor is as short as it is now.

There are reports of a slight improvement in the farm labor supply in certain Mid-western areas, but as a whole the nation's farms are the shortest of workers that they have been for many years.

Another very big factor in determining how much food is raised is fertilizer. Up to the days of the war, fertilizer salesmen were hunting buyers at this time of the year. Now the buyers hunt for the salesmen with some to sell.

It's not that the supply has decreased. It hasn't. In fact, it has grown substantially, but the demand has grown faster. Not only do eastern and southern farmers appreciate better than ever before the marvels that can be worked with fertilizer, but its use is spreading rapidly in the great farming areas of the Middle-west.

As compared with the past, there is no fertilizer shortage, but as compared with what farmers would use if they could get it, scarcity of fertilizer will reduce our production this year.

Looking ahead over the years, increasing use of fertilizer won't be the only means by which yields will be stepped up to match mounting demand, but it will be at the center of the problem. Shortage of fertilizer should not be allowed to continue to limit the ability of our farms to feed our people well, as it is doing this year.

As to the other elements in farm production, some are bad and some are good.

Farm machinery is bad. That goes for both new machines and repairs. In many cases there aren't half enough new machines to satisfy veterans' priorities. There are none left for the farmer whose old tools, nursed along and tinkered up during the war, have worn out beyond hope of repair.

(Continued from page 2)

Along with most other war controls, that over farm machinery production was relaxed when fighting stopped to give business a free hand to turn out farm machinery unhampered. In this case, it didn't work -- or hasn't worked yet and it's too late this year for miracles.

On the good side, the supply of spray materials and seeds looks ample as a whole. There are even some new spray materials in the market that may be better than anything that we have had in the past.

For livestock production, the limiting factor is feed. We can't raise quite as much livestock as we have in recent years -- or as much as buyers want -- because there isn't feed enough.

The feed order came out last week. It limits the livestock production that is based on purchased feed. Poultry to 80 percent of last year. Hogs to 225 pounds weight. Beef to finish of A grade. No limit on dairy if the feeder can get the feed. But with mixers limited to mixing 80 percent as much as last year, feeders who are dependent on the store will be lucky if they can get all they want.

The order also limits the use of feed grains for manufacturing purposes and prohibits further buying by those who have substantial inventories. The purpose of this is, of course, to make what grain comes into the market available for those who have the least.

Feed situations, like that this year, are particularly hard on those eastern farmers who buy all or most of their concentrates. In much of the East that system of farming has probably paid best in the past. Very likely it still does -- if you can get the feed. But it grows more and more risky year by year. For those who value security it puts a premium on raising a little more of our own feed -- both in better hay, pasture and range, and when feasible, in some corn or oats as insurance against emergencies.

— Radio Transcription, A. W. Manchester

April 4, 1946 - WBZ - Boston, Mass. 6:15 a.m.

GREECE, ITALY, INDIA, CHINA HIT HARDEST Four countries -- Greece, Italy, India and China -- stand in the greatest need of food to relieve critical shortages and will have to receive help for the longest period of time, Roy F. Hendrickson, UNRRA Deputy-General told the National Garden Conference recently.

On the other hand, there is a "good chance" that coming harvests in Poland, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia will afford temporary lightening of the food supply burden this year.

Mr. Hendrickson said that the daily grain ration for four of the hardest hit nations and the amounts required each month to maintain that ration were as follows: Greece, about three-fourths of a loaf, needs 62,000 tons each month; Italy, half a loaf, needs 252,000 tons a month; Yugoslavia, three-fourths of a loaf and 56,000 tons monthly; and Czechoslovakia, three-fourths of a loaf, and 116,000 tons per month. Bread is the principal -- and in some cases -- the only food of these countries.

Transportation and proper distribution are problems in China. In both India and China, the rice shortage compels reliance on wheat.

STATE EFFORTS IN THE
EMERGENCY FOOD PROGRAM

Pennsylvania -- Keystone symbol adopted for State -- carries slogan "Pennsylvania Shares the Food," -- has picture of the world and underfed child. Will be made up in various sized mat form for use of advertisers, hotel and restaurant menu cards, window stickers, and posters. Publicity committee established. Aggressive publicity campaign underway.

Vermont -- Big State-wide kick-off meeting April 4. Fiorello LaGuardia will speak. Every publicity avenue being used to the full. Extensive committee set up. Reach everybody.

Connecticut - Committee set-up includes Commercial Food -- to stimulate conservation of wheat and fats in food trade; Home, urban, and rural -- to promote gardening and home food preservation and conservation of wheat and fats in homes; Farm -- to promote conservation of feeds and home grown feeds where practicable; Public Relations -- service above committees and coordinate and time all publicity.

Program under joint supervision of State PMA Director and Governor's State Food Administrator. Aggressive publicity under way.

New Hampshire -- Food Advisory Committee will provide cards for all restaurants and hotels. Letters and information kits to Federation of Womens Clubs, and churches, 6000 farm homes, 4-H club agents. Commissioner of Agriculture making appeal to 17,000 agricultural people through New Hampshire Market Bulletin. Other publicity well underway.

Massachusetts -- Extension nutritionist getting out special information. State Department of Agriculture sending material to radio, food concems, and public service institutions. Farm Credit using material in house organs -- FSA putting out gardening letters -- BAE attaching material to crop reports, letters. Poster planned by food trade. County and community committee meetings held.

New Jersey -- Publicity on victory gardens, material for housewives being prepared. Meeting held with representatives of labor, farm, church, veterans, health and consumer organizations, and others.

Rhode Island -- Every farmer contacted on feed conservation. Fat salvage committees re-activated. Letters sent to all schools, industrial plants, churches, women's clubs, PTA's, State Federated Clubs, Granges, Home Economic Clubs, Home Demonstration Clubs. Regular radio broadcasts set up.

New York -- County regional meetings scheduled. All facilities of USDA Council members being used. Publicity campaign underway.

Maine -- Public Relations Committee set up -- feed conservation, pasture improvement, etc. being emphasized to farmers through committee named for the purpose. Food Conservation Committee also named for work with homes, trade groups and civic organizations.

UNDERSECRETARY
HUTSON LEAVES USDA

Undersecretary of Agriculture John B. Hutson, who also was Administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration and President of the Commodity Credit Corporation, has left the Department of Agriculture. He has become chief administrative officer of the United Nations Organization. Mr. Hutson, 55, is a native of Kentucky and has worked in USDA for many years. He was Assistant Administrator of AAA from 1936 to 1940.

U.S. SHIPS SEEDS TO
HELP EUROPE GROW OWN FOOD

To help the hungry parts of the world to grow as much of their own food as possible, this country is sending abroad one pound of vegetable seeds for every eight pounds planted by American Victory Gardeners.

This was announced recently by Chester C. Davis, Chairman of the President's Famine Emergency Committee, in urging a continuation of the wartime Victory Gardens this year as one means of taking strain off our food resources and freeing materials for shipment to crisis areas. Gardens give us extra vegetables to take the place of the bread and cereals we must save.

FERTILIZER SITUATION IMPROVES SLIGHTLY Brightest spot in the fertilizer picture is the USDA program to step up the production of ammonium nitrate.

Even before the end of the war, Department officials were making plans with the War Department to continue the full-scale operation of nitrate plants for fertilizer after the cut in military needs. As a result, production of ammonium nitrate has been "stepped up to the limit" and the current rate of production is double that of six months ago.

Another encouraging factor is the report that 119 plants producing 71 percent of the U. S. supply of superphosphate fertilizer increased output 18 percent in the seven months from July 1945 to January 1946 compared to the same period in the preceding year. This production is the largest on record for that period.

The current shortage of potash -- one of the most critical -- is expected to continue. There is some prospect of increased supplies for the next season, but this is largely dependent on the availability of mines located outside the American zone of occupied Germany.

Nitrogen deliveries totaling 418,175 tons were reported to have been made through January 1946 against the 1945-46 program of 772,590 tons.

SOYBEAN PRICES Proposed maximum prices for the 1946 crop of soybeans, the same as ceilings now in effect for the 1945 crop, have been announced by OPA. The following prices are proposed for raw and unprocessed soybeans:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Maximum Price per Bu. of 60 Lbs.</u>
U. S. Grade No. 2	
Classes I (yellow) and II (green)	\$ 2.10
U. S. Grade No. 2	
Class III (brown), IV (black) and V (mixed)	1.90

Soybeans sold for use as seed for 1947 plantings or for human consumption that does not involve oil extraction are not covered by the proposed prices. Support prices for the 1946 crop green and yellow soybeans grading U. S. No. 2 will be \$2.04 per bushel.

BESHORE ASSISTANT PMA DIRECTOR, PENNA. Andrew S. Beshore has been designated Assistant State PMA Director for Pennsylvania by J. B. Hutson, Administrator, PMA. Mr. Beshore was formerly connected with the Auditor General's Department for the State of Pennsylvania, in charge of payments on fire insurance, and was also Director of the Bureau of Rehabilitation for the State for several years.

BEEF SET-ASIDE REMOVED;
CUSTOM CONTROLS REVIVED

The Department of Agriculture has ended an order requiring certain packers to set aside 20 percent of their choice and good grades of beef for Government purchase. The order was terminated because the Army and Navy estimate they have enough beef to safeguard their reserve supplies. Removal of the set-aside should mean somewhat larger supplies of higher grade beef for civilian consumers.

In another action affecting slaughterers, the OPA has renewed Federal controls over custom slaughtering. These controls are designed to check the activities of "new or inexperienced cattle buyers who through ignorance or without regard to ceiling prices" have been bidding up cattle prices.

SHORT RICE A serious rice shortage faces Asia as the result of a small CROP IN ASIA 1945-46 rice crop. Rice production this year is 30 to 40 billion pounds below the pre-war average -- barely enough to maintain normal domestic needs of that continent.

Prewar exports from Asia's surplus-producing countries averaged 16 billion pounds annually -- compared with 1 to 2 billion pounds rice surplus in 1946. China grew more than a third of the world rice before the war, but China's 1945 output was 15 billion pounds less than prewar. Transportation difficulties prevent movement of small surpluses to shortage areas.

LIME DELIVERIES Lime deliveries to farmers during March improved and indications IMPROVING are that deliveries will continue to improve during the coming weeks. About 14 percent of the total estimated tonnage to be ordered in the Northeast in connection with the 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program, was reported delivered on March 22 and approximately 46% of the orders were placed by county offices. The State reports follow:

State	Estimated Tonnage	Orders Rec'd From		Deliveries	
		County Offices	Percentage	Made	Percentage
Me.	87,000	41,452	48	12,941	15
N.H.	38,700	21,878	57	10,983	28
Vt.	59,123	46,567	79	30,967	52
Mass.	69,133	40,103	58	18,851	27
R.I.	7,950	3,716	47	3,226	41
Conn.	51,730	33,389	65	8,927	17
N.Y.	750,480	287,333	36	72,773	10
N.J.	66,475	56,856	55	16,160	24
Penna.	741,990	367,860	50	95,647	13
Total	1,872,581	859,154	46	270,475	14

1946 WINTER WHEAT
ACREAGE REPORTS

It is necessary that all 1946 wheat acreage reports be received in the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation branch offices in time for processing prior to June 30, 1946, in order for the Corporation to determine cash premiums by the time the premium notes mature. Progress reports indicate that only a small portion of these reports have been submitted by Crop Insurance Counties. This item should be put on the "must" list in order to get the whole job cleared up before the deadline.

* * *

Slightly less cabbage will be planted for fresh market production this year than in 1945, reports indicate. Acreage will be about five percent under last year's harvested acreage but 16 percent more than the 1935-44 average.

USDA OFFERS TO BUY
FARMERS' WHEAT

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced today that it will buy wheat from farmers, for immediate delivery to the Commodity Credit Corporation, at the market price on any later date the seller may elect on or before March 31, 1947. The Department's offer is being made to speed the movement of wheat off the farms for the relief of the current famine emergency abroad.

The offer to purchase will be open to farmers until July 1, 1946, unless closed at an earlier date by announcement, if the CCC obtains enough wheat to fill its requirements before July 1. Wheat eligible for purchase will be wheat which would have been eligible for CCC loans under the 1945 loan program.

On or after the date of delivery, the seller may select any date subsequent to the date on which he makes his selection and on or before March 31, 1947, as the date as of which the purchase price may be determined.

The purchase price will be the market price as determined by the Production and Marketing Administration as of the date selected by the seller. Only one selection of a date for determining the purchase price may be made for any one lot of wheat.

If the producer does not inform the CCC in writing of his selection of a date for the purchase price, the purchase price will be the market price as of March 31, 1947. No partial payments will be made.

The program will be administered at the farm level by State and County offices of the Field Service Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration. County Committees will direct the delivery of all wheat sold to CCC.

Under a ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, payments received by producers, who select a market price on or after January 1, 1947, for wheat delivered to CCC under this program, may be reported for income tax purposes as income received in 1947.

BEEF PRODUCTION
PROGRAM REPORT

Cumulative payments under the Beef Production Program through February 28, 1946, were reported by Northeast State Offices as follows: (preliminary report)

State	Counties	No. of Head	Payments	State	Counties	No. of Head	Payments
Me.	3	33	\$ 169.50	Penna.	49	21,029	\$111,338.29
N.H.	1	2	12.00	N.E.R.	84	22,226	117,112.44
Mass.	2	28	141.00	N.C.R.	851	2,662,778	13,586,625.10
Conn.	4	40	197.00	E.C.R.	325	165,096	900,489.59
N.Y.	19	912	4261.65	So. R.	315	112,661	565,678.76
N.J.	6	182	995.00	West R.	507	937,782	4,792,158.80
U.S. Total					2082	3,900,543	19,962,064.69

1945 ACP PAYMENTS

The following figures represent the amount of 1945 ACP payments certified through March 22, 1946, and the percentage certified of the total estimated for each Northeast State: Maine, \$179,887, 57%; New Hampshire, \$13,093, 23.8%; Vermont, \$29,288, 13.6%; Massachusetts, \$78,537, 25.7%; Rhode Island, \$9,955, 63.4%; Connecticut, none; New York, \$220,251, 11.4%; New Jersey, \$182,620, 22.8%; Pennsylvania, \$609,451, 28.1%; total, \$1,323,562; 22.4%.

EGG PRICE REPORTS New England egg prices remained at or near ceiling for the week ending March 21. Compared with the previous week, Maine and Rhode Island reported price increases of from 2 to 3 cents. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut reported no material change from the previous week. New England prices for "graded eggs -- top grade" ranged from 36 to 42 cents per dozen.

Only six major New York egg producing counties submitted egg price reports for the week ending March 21. Although very few direct price comparisons by counties are possible, the available data indicates that New York egg prices were slightly stronger during the past week with "graded eggs -- second grade" making up the bulk of the sales. Prices for this grade ranged from 33 to 39 cents. Prices for "graded eggs -- top grade" ranged from 39 to 42 cents.

On the whole no significant change occurred in Pennsylvania egg prices during the week ending March 21.

CROP INSURANCE IN THE POST-WAR AREA Carl Wright, Manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, outlined the part played by Crop Insurance in the post-war era at a recent meeting of southern agricultural leaders in Biloxi, Mississippi.

He said the whole hearted support of both major political parties and all organized farm groups for a strengthened crop insurance program indicated the permanence of such a program to help the farmer level off his production risks.

Mr. Wright pointed out the necessity for developing a better sales technique to secure more participation and cut down selectivity; simplifying rates and coverage; and more efficient means of making loss adjustments.

With more experience, workable ways around these problems would be found. He said: "And when we find solutions for our major problems -- when insurance programs have been set up for the cash crop in each farming area -- then farmers would be largely providing themselves with protection against crop failures," he explained. "With sufficient participation in the program, crop insurance would lessen greatly the relief load of the Government in areas where crop failures occur. It would support land values and would establish a sound basis for agricultural credit."

"GET MINE" TACTICS WILL LEAD TO PRICE DISASTER Competitive efforts by different groups of our people to break through price and rent controls will lead to disaster for all, in the opinion of Paul Porter, OPA Administrator.

"Since the beginning of the war," Porter says, "the whole success or failure of price control has depended in large measure upon the maintenance of a reasonable balance of gain and loss among different economic groups -- labor, business, agriculture, landlords, and others." He deplored the tendency of economic groups to "eye each other" instead of looking at the national interest. This is tragic, since with a little more tolerance for the other fellow, there can be plenty for all, he added.

(Agriculture in Action -- Issued weekly and distributed in the Northeast to State AAA Committeemen, State Offices of FSB; Farmer Fieldmen; County Offices in Mass., Conn., Penna., N.J., and N.H.; County Committeemen in N.J., Penna., N.H., and R.I.)

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United States Department of Agriculture
Production and Marketing Administration
Field Service Branch, Northeast Region
Washington 25, D. C.

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* APR 17 1946 *

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE IN ACTION

April 10, 1946

Dear Committeemen:

The information included in this letter is to assist you in the administration of Production and Marketing Administration programs and provide understanding of related actions.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Region

THE CRIES OF A healthy, hungry child puckers up his face and voices a hearty, TWO CHILDREN full lunged cry for nourishment. And a harried mother, burdened with household tasks, quiets the cry with its regular feeding.

Sometimes she frets a bit because the baby is half hour or an hour off schedule.

That's America.

An ailing, starving child, too weak to cry, makes just a mewling little noise. His despairing and equally hungry mother can do nothing. There is no regularly scheduled feeding to silence that plaintive sound. There never has been a regular feeding schedule in that child's lifetime.

That's Europe.

Can you hear that cry and fail to answer it?

THEY'RE FINISHING "More food in the stomach and less in the garbage can" is THE JOB the slogan of the U. S. Army. The quartermaster general's office, the world's largest wholesale grocer, has announced several steps designed to save food for shipment to starving peoples overseas:

- Issues of bread have been cut from 15 to 12 pounds for 100 men at each meal.
- Issues of many other foods including asparagus, beets, cabbage, carrots, potatoes, rolled oats and wheat cereals also have been reduced.
- Instructions have been given mess sergeants for more economical handling of bread, such as storage on screen shelves, one-half inch thick slices.
- Food preferences of soldiers have been studied. For example, it has been found advisable to cook less rice with goulash.
- "Tighten the belt" gardens are being planted at Army bases all over the world.

As one example of how these measures help, the Army estimates that 1, 445,000 pounds of bread are being saved each month simply by deleting the allowance of 5 pounds of bread for toast at breakfast when hot cakes, French toast, bran muffins, or coffee cake are served.

WHEAT EXPORTS HIT RECORD -- BIG JOB YET TO BE DONE

U. S. wheat exports for the first 3 months of this year were the largest on record for the January - March period as farmers and the rest of the Nation responded to the cries of hungry peoples abroad.

Preliminary estimates indicate that our wheat exports totaled about 100 million bushels for the 3-month period. This amount, added to the 194 million bushels sent abroad in the July-December period, makes a total close to 300 million bushels for the first 9 months of the current marketing year.

While shipments are setting new records, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics warns that "a very substantial voluntary reduction in food consumption of wheat" will be needed during April, May and June if we are to meet our January - June export goal of 225 million bushels.

Here are the statistics of the current wheat situation as supplied by BAE:

January 1, 1946, stocks	689 million bushels
Estimated (very tentative) January -	
June use for feed.	70 million bushels
Estimated January-June use for seed	23 million bushels
Estimated July 1, 1946, carryover	150 million bushels
Left for U. S. food use and for exports, about	450 million bushels

Assuming that the use of the 80 percent extraction rate from wheat milled into flour will reduce U. S. food use from 270 to 250 million bushels, the amount left for export would be about 200 million bushels. But our export goal is 225 million bushels.

So it is this extra 25 million bushels of wheat -- saved by people in their eating and by farmers in their livestock feeding -- that is the goal of the Famine Emergency Committee.

WHEAT PURCHASE PROGRAM

Under the USDA wheat purchase program, designed to speed the movement of wheat from farms for famine relief export:

- The seller can offer wheat for immedaite delivery to Commodity Credit.
- The seller can request in writing immediate payment as of date of delivery, or pick any later date between date of delivery and March 31, '47.
- The seller who does not make such request in writing will receive price as of March 31, 1947.
- The seller who picks payment date later than January 1, 1947, may report payment for income tax purposes as income received in 1947.

Wheat eligible for such sale is wheat which was eligible for loan under 1945 loan program. The purchase order is open until July 1, 1946, unless requirements are filled earlier.

Wheat purchase program will be administered by State and county AAA offices.

* * *

--Put in your bid for two new motion picture films, "Suffer Little Children" and "Freedom and Famine," for use in the Emergency Food Program campaign. Copies are being distributed this week to State Food Program Managers.

N. E. DODD BECOMES UNDER-
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

President Truman was confirmed by the Senate on April 6. In his new post, Mr. Dodd succeeds John B. Hutson who resigned to join the executive staff of the United Nations.

Two other positions vacated by Mr. Hutson have been filled by the appointment of Robert Shields, USDA Solicitor, to administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration and president of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Jesse B. Gilmer, director of the PMA Budget and Management Branch, has been named deputy administrator of PMA and a vice-president of CCC.

Mr. Dodd has been active in AAA programs since the programs began in 1933. He was chairman of the Oregon Corn-Hog State Board of Review and State AAA chairman in Oregon. In 1938, he came to Washington as assistant director of the Western AAA Region, and he became director in 1939. He was named chief of AAA in June, 1943, and he became head of the Field Service Branch when AAA was consolidated into that branch in August 1945.

Born in Iowa, Mr. Dodd went to Oregon in 1900. He now operates a 2,000-acre ranch at Haines, Ore., specializing in wheat and Hereford cattle.

A successor to Mr. Dodd as head of the Field Service Branch will be named shortly.

PUSH PASTURE PRACTICES

"Increased use of pasture and roughage will help to maintain milk production and conserve grain urgently needed to prevent starvation in other countries," Secretary of Agriculture Anderson said recently. He urged farmers to make full use of AAA assistance for pasture improvement, application of lime and phosphate fertilizer and other conservation practices.

"Despite assurances of continued high returns, latest reports show milk production is currently two or three percent under last year's production, and below the level needed to achieve the 1946 goal. On a per capita basis, civilian and military, production is at about the same level as during the early thirties — when the national income was at one-third the present level," he added.

The Secretary pointed to decreased cow numbers as principal cause of declining production, with limited feed concentrate supplies, difficulties in obtaining experienced dairy help and new machinery contributing factors.

The Secretary pointed out that farmers with excellent pastures and high quality roughage for winter feeding can get from roughages two-thirds of all nutrients for milk cows.

VETS GET PRIORITIES

Veterans obtained more than 60,000 preference certificates in February for purchase of new farm machinery and equipment, in contrast to the 751 issued them in July, 1945, and the 54,661 issued them in January 1946. Most frequently requested items were tractors, plows, harrows, and cultivators. With production of most essential items low during February due to work interruptions in steel plants and work stoppages in farm machinery manufacturing plants, veterans found their preference certificates handy as they sought scarce equipment. The certificates are issued through county AAA committees.

N. E. Dodd, Director of the Field Service Branch of PMA which administers AAA programs, is the new Undersecretary of Agriculture. His nomination by

LEADERS PLEAD FOR
MORE EUROPEAN IMPORTS

F. H. LaGuardia, Director General of UNRRA, declared April 6 that the food situation has now reached the "very bottom," and urged stepping up wheat exports to starving Europeans.

The Department of Agriculture reports that U. S. shipments of wheat have fallen behind goals. The wheat export goal for the January-March period was 112 million bushels, but shipments were about 12 million bushels short.

"We are centering all efforts on wheat because it is either wheat in April or coffins in June," LaGuardia said. "It is not the fault of UNRRA. We just can't get the food. This means that the shortage will be reflected in April, May, and June all over the world."

Fats and oils are needed just as urgently, he added. Fertilizers also must be shipped to many countries for production next year "unless we want the people to be in a continued state of starvation." He continued: "That wheat must be forthcoming. It must be on the ships during the month of April, and if we fail, it will be to the everlasting shame of our country and contrary to our American tradition of kindness and understanding."

Addressing an International Food Conference at London, Herbert Hoover said: "The apprehensions which I entertained before beginning this journey have not decreased; they have increased. Hunger sits at the table thrice daily in hundreds of millions of homes and the spectre of possible starvation haunts equally the halls of government and squalid hovels in the ruins of war . . .

"If Europe is to have a future, something must be done about the children. Unless they are better fed, many will die and others will grow up with stunted bodies and distorted minds."

He added that UNRRA covers less than 30 percent of the people from the Channel to the Russian border who are short of food. Whether nations buy their food or let it on charity or from occupation armies, they are drawing on the common stock and are competing with each other for supplies, he said.

* * *

--The following figures show the amount of 1945 ACP payments certified through March 29, 1946, and the percentage certified of the total estimated for each Northeast State: Maine, \$182,188, 57.7%; New Hampshire, \$13,093, 23.8%; Vermont, \$47,951, 21.9%; Massachusetts, \$91,770, 30%; Rhode Island, \$10,050, 64%; Connecticut, none; New York, \$259,687, 13.4%; New Jersey, \$182,620, 22.8%; Pennsylvania, \$190,473, 43%; total, \$1,677,838, 23.4%.

* * *

--The desire of wheat growers to go all-out in the battle against famine prompted the CCC to agree to accept gift offers of wheat for emergency foreign food use. UNRRA will bear the expense of transporting and loading the wheat for shipment to hunger-ridden countries.

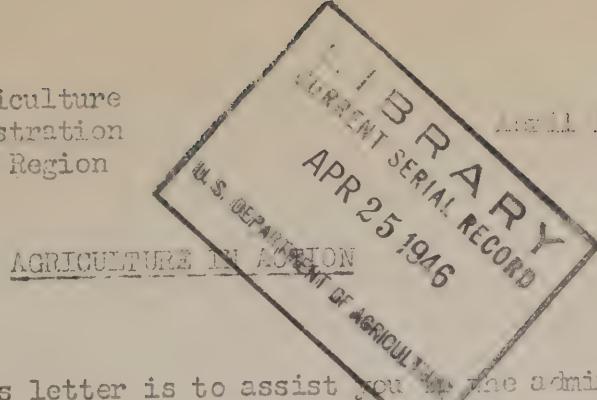
(Agriculture in Action - Issued weekly and distributed in the Northeast to State AAA Committeemen, State Offices of FSB; Farmer Fieldmen; County Offices in Mass., Conn., Penna., N.J., and N.H.; County Committeemen in N.J., Penna., N.H., and R.I.)

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United States Department of Agriculture
Production and Marketing Administration
Field Service Branch, Northeast Region
Washington 25, D. C.

April 21, 1946



Dear Committeemen:

The information included in this letter is to assist you in the administration of Production and Marketing Administration programs and provide understanding of related actions.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Region

WHEAT OUTLOOK

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson believes we can meet our export goal of 225 million bushels of wheat for the first half of 1946 if all groups — farmers, consumers, transport — cooperate. He expressed this confidence in a statement at Boston two days after the April crop report showed 204 million bushels of wheat still on farms April 1.

Crop Report: "The report of wheat stocks on farms April 1 shows that the wheat situation is not so tight as some had feared," said Secretary Anderson. He pointed out that the estimate of 204 million bushels on farms is only 34 million below the same date last year, and \$1 million more than the 1944-44 average. He added that the total picture indicates "we can reach our goal of 225 million bushels for famine relief exports for the first six months of 1946."

The Secretary emphasized that we'd have to follow through here on all conservation fronts to make the goal. He repeated that such steps include reduced feeding of stock and poultry, continued prohibition of use of wheat for beer and alcohol, the higher milling extraction rate, inventory limitations and voluntary consumer saving of bread.

He added that the forecast of a record winter wheat crop of 430,000,000 bushels makes it possible to work toward a small carry-over on July 1 if needed to meet the export goal.

The crop report showed disappearance of wheat from farms since January 1 has been "the largest January to April disappearance of record." This is due both to foreign demands and use as a supplement for dairy and poultry feeds.

"Consumption of feed grains by livestock and poultry has continued at a relatively high level," the report said, indicating that greater conservation efforts are needed.

While much more wheat needs to move off the farm if starving peoples are to be fed, the crop report showed that it has moved at a record rate since January 1. Over a billion bushels have been moved since the new crop was harvested, "a quantity that has never before been approached."

Bread Rationing: Secretary Anderson said: "Our most critical period in this country will be between now and the next harvest, and it does not seem likely we could put rationing into effect for a difficult commodity like bread in time to help in this critical period." He added that we are prepared to take any steps necessary to meet export goals for hungry nations. "I am confident we can do it without rationing," he concluded.

SHIELDS ISSUES STATEMENT
TO PMA STAFF; DAVIDSON
HEADS FIELD SERVICE BRANCH

Robert H. Shields, newly appointed Administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration succeeding J. B. Hutson, issued the following memorandum to the PMA staff on April 15:

"At my first staff meeting last Monday, I spoke generally about PMA organization and operation. At that time I said I would have more to say at a later date about our field operations. Today, I shall discuss responsibilities and lines of administrative authority in the field and also announce a number of appointments and reassessments.

"When the Production and Marketing Administration was established by Secretary Anderson last August, a basic principle recognized in the reorganization was that field administration should be consolidated in so far as possible in the State PMA offices. The Secretary pointed out the inevitably close relationship between agricultural production and marketing, and called for the closest possible coordination in the field administration of programs in these two broad fields. At the same time, the newly established Field Service Branch was designated the primary unit to carry action programs to the field -- and to administer them at the field level.

Progress toward these objectives has been made in the eight months since PMA was organized. With a dozen different and previously independent agencies brought under the Administration, it was obviously not possible to do everything at once. Certain delays were inevitable. Some temporary "transition" administrative plans were desirable. The operating experience gained through the months, however, makes it possible for us now to clarify administrative lines and move definitely toward the basic objective of centralized field authority.

"The Director of the Field Service Branch, of course, has the direct responsibility for formulating and developing the agricultural conservation programs of the Production and Marketing Administration. In addition, I look upon him as my personal assistant charged with the responsibility of helping the Administrator in the administration of our programs in the field -- through the PMA State and County offices. It is the policy of this Administration to administer all programs through these State and County offices, unless it is impracticable to do so. When programs cannot be administered in the field through these channels, a specific showing of the necessity to operate them in some other way will be required.

"In the field, I regard the State PMA Director as the personal representative of the Administrator for that State. The State Director, as chief executive officer of the State PMA organization, is responsible for carrying out in his State all production and marketing programs which have been assigned to the State PMA organization for administration. This means that all communications from Washington with respect to all work of the State organization will be directed to the State Director, or as the State Director shall specify.

"I want to emphasize that this centralization of field administrative authority -- from the Administrator through the Director of the Field Service Branch to the PMA State and County offices -- will in no degree lessen the responsibility or the authority of all branches in formulating and developing the programs which fall within their jurisdiction. It is my intention to decentralize program administration as far as possible, with the different branches responsible for program formulation and development. These programs, as approved, will then be carried out by and through the Field Service Branch -- with as much decentralization as possible at the State and County level for adapted details of administration, but without basic changes in the programs themselves. I also want the program branches, in program formulation and development, to give full consideration to the views of the country as reported by the Field Service Branch.

(Continued from page 2)

"It is imperative that the Production and Marketing Administration function as a unit, rather than simply a collection of semi-independent agencies, and I shall expect all of the people in the organization to cooperate fully to that end. This means, for example, that all program branches must work closely and effectively with the Field Service Branch, and the Field Service Branch in turn must work just as effectively with the program branches in carrying out strictly the programs developed by these branches. I want all branches and offices of the Administration to think of OUR Field Service Branch, rather than THE Field Service Branch. The programs of no branch, or predecessor agency are to have any priority of field administration. The field service represents the entire PMA. If in actual practice it develops that there are weak spots in carrying out this across-the-board unified policy of administration, I assure you that I shall not hesitate to take any action necessary to correct the situation.

"I am today announcing a number of changes in key personnel of the Production and Marketing Administration. A number of these appointments were made necessary by previously announced transfers and promotions; others are being made to staff us adequately along the clarified administrative lines which I have outlined. You will note that the men named have been drawn from the PMA organization. In many cases they have been reassigned in order to utilize more fully their special training and practical operating experience. A number are being brought in from the field.

"As my chief assistants, in carrying out the stated policies with regard to field administration of our programs, Mr. Dave Davidson (formerly State PMA Director in California) will serve as the new Director of the Field Service Branch, and Mr. C. B. Hodges (formerly Assistant State PMA Director in Texas) will serve as Associate Director of this Branch.

"Mr. Davison has proved himself a forthright and unusually efficient administrator. A farm producer himself, who has come up through the practical experience of the former Agricultural Adjustment Administration and other Department field organizations, he has dealt successfully with the various administrative problems related to the complex agriculture of his State. He is splendidly qualified for the new assignment which he has agreed to undertake.

"Mr. Hodges, a Texas rancher, has had long experience in the agricultural distribution and marketing fields. He was a district supervisor of the former Surplus Marketing Administration in 1939, and since then has been continuously associated with the field administration of various Department distribution and marketing programs.

"Mr. Davidson and Mr. Hodges, working as a team, will bring to the Field Service Branch an informed and sympathetic understanding of the broad range of program activities this branch will be called upon to administer in the States and Counties. Additional assignments, to be announced at a later date, will broaden the staff for field service administration.

"The complete list of appointments announced today:

Director, Field Service Branch -- Dave Davidson, formerly Director of the State PMA office in California (succeeding N. E. Dodd, now Under Secretary of Agriculture)

Associate Director, Field Service Branch -- C. B. Hodges, formerly Assistant Director of the State PMA office in Texas (succeeding W. G. Finn, who will be associated with D. A. Fitzgerald in the PMA Office of Requirements and Allocations).

Director, Cotton Branch -- C. D. Walker, formerly Director, Southern Division, Field Service Branch (succeeding Carl C. Farrington, now PMA Assistant Administrator).

Director, Grain Branch -- L. K. Smith, formerly Director, North Central Division, Field Service Branch (succeeding Carl C. Farrington).

Director, Fruit and Vegetable Branch -- S. R. Smith, formerly Associate Director of this Branch (succeeding E. A. Meyer, now PMA Assistant Administrator).

Director, Budget and Management Branch -- Frank Wooley, formerly Assistant Director of this Branch (succeeding J. B. Gilmer, now PMA Deputy Administrator.)

Assistant Director, Budget and Management Branch -- L. C. Holm, formerly with the USDA and recently released from military service (succeeding Mr. Wooley).

Manager, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation -- Gus Geissler, formerly Director, Western Division, Field Service Branch (succeeding Carl Wright who will be associated with Mr. Walker in the Cotton Branch).

Special Assistant to the Administrator -- H. B. Boyd, who will serve in this capacity in addition to his duties as Director of the PMA Office of Price.

Director, Southern Division, Field Service Branch -- T. R. Breedlove, formerly Director of the State PMA office in Georgia (succeeding Mr. Walker).

Director, Western Division, Field Service Branch -- L. H. Norton, formerly Director of the State PMA office in Kansas (succeeding Mr. Geissler).

Assistant Director, Western Division, Field Service Branch -- Fred D. Entermillie, of Oregon, now in the Western Division, (succeeding Murray Thompson who will be associated with H. B. Boyd in the Office of Price)

Director, North Central Division, Field Service Branch -- John East, formerly Acting Director of this Branch.

Assistant Director, East Central Division, Field Service Branch -- Robert Reed, formerly Acting Assistant Director of this Branch.

/s/ Bob Shields
Robert H. Shields, Administrator."

LET'S GET IT
OFF OUR CONSCIENCE

The horror of famine figures in the oldest records of history. One of the earliest was found in a granite tomb in the Nile Valley, dating 2,000 years before Abraham.

Europe's most disastrous famine is recent. It was Ireland's "potato famine" from 1846 to 1851. More than a million persons died. Ten major famines from 1860 to 1900 killed 15 millions in India. In the Chinese famine of 1921, ten million perished for want of wheat.

During the recent war, thousands of Greeks died in their homes, after the Nazis picked their country clean. Relatives placed unidentified corpses in gutters so that the living could keep the bread ration cards of the dead.

The responsibility rests upon all of us. Let's erase the spectre of death by starvation wherever it may exist in the world.

FURTHER REPORTS
FROM EUROPE

In his most recent report from Europe, Herbert Hoover again emphasizes the certainty of "widespread starvation during the next three months" if America's famine campaign bogs down.

POLAND'S situation was described as "very unsatisfactory." There is a strong chance much spring seed will be eaten as food. Cereal rations have been cut almost one-third. Imports of 80,000 tons of cereals needed each month to maintain even the short supply. Complicating this picture is a short potato crop. Fats, too, are short. Imports of 34,000 tons will be needed during the year to maintain an already scant ration.

There is a strong black market in Poland. Some consumers have no ration coupons and must rely on "free supplies" whose "legal availability" makes rationing and distribution a tough problem.

FINLAND needs both cereals and fats to continue sharply reduced rations. Milk is needed badly for the children.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S supplies of cereals and fats are low, though there is enough sugar. Cereals will last until about mid-May. Bread rations have been cut. The fat ration is less than two-thirds of the authorized level.

SWITZERLAND has rations enough to continue pre-war health standards, even though fat and cereal supplies are less than in six years. There is milk for children and a small amount for adults.

The Hoover report highlights the fact that people of these countries, except the Swiss, are showing the effects of hunger -- particularly the children. In one of them, 25 out of every 100 newborn babies are dying. Tuberculosis is spreading rapidly.

Except in Switzerland where Mr. Hoover says the black market is small, he indicates that illegal traffic in food is keeping it from children. Even small quantities of milk, meat and fats would improve their health greatly, says the former President.

* * *

Chester C. Davis warns that we are falling behind in today's "race with death." From January 1 to April 1, we shipped far less than half of our six-million-ton goal of wheat and wheat products, promised to needy countries by July 1, he states.

DODD WRITES LETTER
OF APPRECIATION TO
STATE AAA CHAIRMEN

Under Secretary of Agriculture N. E. Dodd, former Director of the Field Service Branch, sent the following letter this week to all Chairmen of State AAA Committees:

"For 12 years, as a community, county and State committeeman, as regional director and as chief, I've lived AAA. This program which brought me and my farm out of the deep troubles of the early thirties has become an inseparable part of my life and my farming. A great many of you have had a similar experience and feel the same way. Now Secretary Anderson has asked me to take a new assignment.

"With the long background of intimate AAA association it is going to be difficult for me to adjust to my new job, but regardless of the new responsibilities that may come to me as Under Secretary, AAA and what the program stands for will always be close to me.

"It is of the greatest importance that the program has brought out a new and strong leadership in the country. Nothing in my experience has brought greater assurance and confidence than to have seen that leadership develop and improve. Therein lies the hope for the future. The AAA must continue strong if we are to meet the problems ahead.

Whoever takes my place as chief here in Washington must have the same loyal, wholehearted support that you have given me. The success of the program depends upon that.

"I want to express to you, the other members of the State Committee and every county and community committeeman my appreciation for your support and cooperation and for the fine job you are all doing.

"Good luck.

Sincerely yours,

N. E. Dodd
Under Secretary

PLANT SUMMER FORAGE
TO SAVE CLOVER CROPS

Farmers are urged to plant summer forage crops -- such as sudan grass and millet -- for feed, and save valuable alfalfa, alsike, and red clover crops for seed production.

Sudan grass or millet can be planted after an early crop has been harvested. If farmers have an idle field or lot, these crops can be grown on them for hay or pasture.

Since both hay and seed crops come from the same fields, larger acreages must be provided so there will be enough for both. Farmers who haven't finished their spring plantings are encouraged by the Department of Agriculture to allow larger acreage for alfalfa, alsike, and red clover seed.

One way to increase seed production on available acreage is to increase the yield of hay and pasture. Increased yields will result by effective use of lime and fertilizer. Effective fertilizing may mean another load of hay and a bigger seed crop.

Returns from seed production will be increased by the AAA payments -- a strong inducement to any farmer to arrange his farming program so as to include seed production in 1946.

ANDERSON ANALYZES
DAIRY PROBLEMS

While expressing optimism for the future of the dairy industry, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace recently called attention to several postwar problems facing dairymen.

These problems he listed as:

- Achieving fair price relationships after Government subsidies and ceilings are eliminated.
- Emphasizing a big volume of fluid milk sales.
- Evening out the milk supply from season to season.
- Readjusting the output of dairy products to household demands from the wartime pattern with its big military demands.

He predicted that the dairy farmer of tomorrow "is going to be able to produce more milk, with less labor, at lower cost." Right now, in the hurried crisis, he urged maintenance of milk production with the "utmost efficiency" in feeding — something which can be profitably carried over into the long-run picture.

AAA COMES TO
ARMED FARM BUILDING

Responsibility for authorizing construction and repair of farm buildings — including dwellings — and issuing priorities for farm housing has been delegated to AAA Committees. The job of granting these authorizations and priorities thus is placed in the hands of those directly concerned with maintaining farm production, the Civilian Production Administration points out.

Authorizations are to be granted under the Veteran's Housing Program. Designed to divert critical material to veterans' housing, this order forbids the beginning of construction or repair work without authorization. Exceptions are made only for no-cost projects or for reconstruction following fire, flood, or similar disasters.

Here's how an application for authorization for farm construction will work:

1. The prospective builder will file an application with his county committee.
2. The application, together with county committee recommendations, will be forwarded to the State AAA Committee.
3. The State Committee will approve or disapprove the application on the basis of essentiality. Priority ratings on housing materials may be issued in certain cases.
4. The applicant will be notified of the committee's decision. If the authorization is granted, he will be sent an appropriate placard to be posted on the construction site.

The State Committee will take final action in all cases except those of buildings costing more than \$10,000 for a single family house or \$17,000 for a two-family structure. These will be referred to the Regional Director of the Field Service Branch.

MILK PRODUCTION Despite the relative shortage of feed grains, U. S. milk production for March was the second largest on record for that month, surpassed only by March of last year. Production this March was 9.8 billion pounds, only 2 percent below a year earlier. The combined output for the first 3 months of 1946 is 26.7 billion pounds compared with 27.3 for the first quarter of 1945.

"SWEEP THE GUNS CLEAR" AAA committeemen are canvassing farmers in surplus-wheat States to sell all their spare wheat immediately so it will save lives in hunger-ridden countries of Europe and Asia.

As an extra inducement, the Government offers producers a certificate purchase plan by which farmers can deliver their wheat now and choose their selling date any time between the date of delivery and next April 1.

Or, if he prefers, the farmer can collect cash at the prevailing price on the day he delivers to his elevator.

Thus, he gets paid, and at the same time protects himself against cash loss on his sale. Since his wheat is delivered at once, he also avoids the hazards of storage. If he doesn't collect on his contract until after next January 1, the income can be reported as earned in 1947, and he doesn't have to figure it in on his 1946 Federal taxes.

Already, farmers have moved a lot of wheat which is going to hungry people in other countries. The Department of Agriculture's latest crop report shows a record amount of more than a billion bushels have moved off farms since the 1945 crop was harvested. The crop report also shows that present farm stocks are some 204 million bushels, the lowest since 1941, but above average.

There will be widespread starvation in Europe and Asia no matter how much food we send abroad. The hope is that America can do all that is possible to keep starvation at a minimum, and avoid the horrible kind of toll suffered in 1921 when 10 million Chinese alone died for want of wheat.

A bright spot is the USDA's estimate of a U. S. winter wheat crop of 830,636,000 bushels - a figure which shades last year's big crop. However, prospects and promises are not enough. The next 90 days will be the critical period in foreign lands, and conservation measures must go on.

The crop report revealed that "Consumption of feed grains by livestock and poultry has continued at a relatively high level."

Meanwhile, the salt and liquor industries have been cut off completely from supplies of wheat and wheat products and from virtually all other grains which can be used in the drive against hunger.

An order which became effective April 1, limits the distilling industry even further. It requires that grain inventories be no larger than enough for a $7\frac{1}{2}$ day supply.

Corn on farms is less than any year since 1938, although more than the 10-year average, the crop report shows, with the total figure adding to 1,072 million bushels. There has been a rapid disappearance of corn — about 8 percent more than a year ago — which is laid to increased use on the farm. Disappearance since January 1 is partly due to the low quality of the corn. High moisture content encouraged heavier feeding.

Corn stocks in regions other than the Corn Belt and western States were larger than a year ago.

SUSPENDING PRICE CONTROL Continuation of food subsidies beyond June 30 is absolutely essential for effective price control in the opinion of 5 top officials guiding the Government's price control program.

At the same time, these officials expressed their "earnest hope that if all goes well during the next year the danger of a severe inflation will have passed by the middle of 1947" and that controls can be removed gradually between now and then.

The statement was issued in support of the extension of the Emergency Price Control Act by Congress before May 15. The officials were Economic Stabilizer Bowles, Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, Price Administrator Porter, Civilian Production Administrator Small, and W. Willard Wertz, Director of the National Wage Stabilization Board.

They warned against the renewal of price control legislation with "crippling amendments." The American people would be better off by eliminating price control entirely than "encouraging the false sense of security which was the result from a mere illusion of price control."

The report shows that nine-tenths of the 31 percent wartime increase in the general level of consumer prices took place before the "hold-the-line" order was issued 3 years ago by President Roosevelt.

Other facts pointed out in the report included:

- Average weekly earnings of factory workers in February 1946 were 4.2 percent lower than in May 1943. Average hourly earnings were 5.4 percent higher.
- U. S. industrial production today stands at the highest point in peacetime history, 60 percent above the 1935-39 average.

FATS AND OILS
SHOWN' AS CRITICAL There is a world wide shortage of fats and oils -- and the scarcity will continue through all of this year and into 1947. The seriousness of this situation is emphasized by a recent statement of Secretary of Agriculture Anderson and in a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Mr. Anderson has appealed to countries relatively well off as to fats and oils to cooperate in a world effort to increase supplies for nations with critical shortages. He has addressed messages on the subject to Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Argentina, Canada, and Brazil.

Mr. Anderson said he is prepared to "reduce even further the U. S. consumption" in cooperation with other comparatively high-consumption countries.

Efforts should be redoubled to increase domestic production everywhere, which includes meeting U. S. goals for oil crops like soybeans, flaxseed, and peanuts.

The DIA report says that recovery of fats and oils exports from the Far East and the production of animal fats in Europe will be slow. The Philippines and other war aust areas supplied one-third of the total fats and oils moving in international trade before the war.

EGGS AND POULTRY
MEAT APPEAR PLENTIFUL

Eggs and poultry meat should be in plentiful supply for the folks who are giving up bread and fat and oil products to help in the Famine Emergency

Farm flocks laid 2 percent more eggs in March than a year ago and 34 percent above the 10-year average for March. Despite the feed shortage in many sections, the number of chicks and young chickens on farms April 1 was 6 percent above a year earlier.

While the production of chicken meat this year is expected to be less than in 1945, the per capita supplies will be almost as large as the near-record consumption of 25 pounds per person last year. Large cold storage holdings plus a reduction in Army requirements will about offset the decrease in slaughter.

Supplies of eggs for civilians during the last half of this year are expected to be larger than for the same months last year.

MORE FOOD FOR CIVILIANS
THAN YEAR AGO

Even with Americans sharing food with starving people abroad, the prospects for this spring and summer indicate bigger food supplies for U. S. civilians than during the same months last year.

In making this forecast, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics points out that food requirements of the armed forces and Lend-lease were very large a year ago and have been materially reduced since then.

On a civilian per capita basis, only butter, margarine, and sugar are expected to be less plentiful during the next few months than a year ago.

There will be more meat, fish, poultry, eggs, fluid milk and cream, ice cream, and perhaps cheese, fresh fruit, and canned vegetables than a year ago. Supplies of fresh vegetables will be about the same.

EGG PRICE REPORTS

A summary of egg price reports for the week ending April 3, 1946 in the Northeast noted that in general, New England egg prices were firm during the week with several areas reporting price increases of 1 to 3 cents. New Hampshire was the only New England State reporting price declines from the previous week. New England prices ranged from 36 to 46 cents for "graded eggs — top grade."

No significant change occurred in New York egg prices during that week. Graded egg prices ranged from 32½ to 40 cents per dozen.

New Jersey egg prices were unchanged from the previous week. Graded egg prices ranged from 31 3/4 cents in the southern part of the State to 44 cents in the North.

Pennsylvania egg prices generally were stronger last week. Counties in the heavy egg producing area of the State reported prices averaging about 1 to 2 cents higher than the previous week.

* * *

(Agriculture in Action -- Issued weekly and distributed in the Northeast to State AAA Committeemen, State Offices of FSB; Farmer Fieldmen; County Offices in Mass., Conn., Penna., N.J., and N.H.; County Committeemen in N.J., Penna., N.H., and R.I.)

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United States Department of Agriculture
Production and Marketing Administration
Field Service Branch, Northeast Region
Washington 25, D. C.

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CIRCULATION RECORD April 23, 1945

MAY 6 - 1945

AGRICULTURE IN ACTION, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Dear Committeeen:

The information included in this letter is to assist you in the administration of Production and Marketing Administration programs and provide understanding of related actions.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Region

MORE FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY It is especially appropriate that at Easter much of the news in agriculture should be concerned with measures to increase the amount of food that we can contribute to hungry people across the seas. That's practical Christianity -- the kind that can bring that better world.

The best we can do in feeding the hungry won't be enough. Our supplies of grain are low. But the new measures should help. More people in famine areas should live to this year's harvests because of them.

The most direct action is the offer of a premium of 30 cents a bushel for wheat and corn to farmers who will deliver their grain to the Government. The wheat must be delivered before May 25. This should help to sweep the bins clear. And this is the year to sweep them clean.

Then, flour mills and certain users of flour are ordered limited to three-fourths of the amount of wheat or flour they ground or used last year. Along with this restriction is a move to limit wheat and flour inventories of flour mills to a 21-days supply, quantities above this to go to the Government.

These measures mean that we users of flour or the products made of flour are going to have some help in our voluntary efforts to eat less wheat. There won't be as much to buy.

Reports are that those voluntary efforts are making headway, however. Lots of restaurants and hotels have cut down to one slice of bread at a serving. Some, in many places, have reduced the size of the loaf 10 percent -- and many are no longer taking back stale loaves.

As for families, nobody knows what total their efforts amount to. But great numbers are reported doing their part by saving on bread and pastries.

All of these things are going to help swell shipments. Announcements from South America, New Zealand, and Australia report that they are shipping increased amounts in spite of their meager harvests.

For farmers, the present situation doesn't indicate abundant supplies of grain for feed. Human beings have first call. It has come to a point where there isn't enough grain to keep human beings alive and at the same time feed all the livestock that America would like to have.

(continued on page 2)

(Continued from page 1)

But efforts are being made to get what grain can be used for livestock moving to market in a steady, if modest, flow so that feeders can count on it.

Meanwhile, reports from Europe are that in most areas a pretty good acreage of crops has been planted or is being planted. There wasn't enough fertilizer for a good deal of the acreage. The people of Poland had to make a choice between eating the grain that had been saved for seed or planting it and trusting that this country would replace it before they starved. Reports are that desperation forced eating of some of the seed so that some land will be idle there. But acreages as a whole are pretty good, though yields can be expected to be low.

In this country crops are making an excellent start. It's a long way to harvest, but good yields have never been needed more.

An increase of 20 cents per hundred pounds in dairymen's returns over last year for milk produced in May and June has been announced, and dairy farmers have been assured that on July 1 their returns will be increased 40 cents over the amounts received last year.

Milk production is now 10 to 15 percent below the amount that is needed to give us the milk, cream, ice cream, cheese and butter that we want. There is no possibility of producing enough in the near future. It takes a long time to build up milk production. It takes more cows and our number of cows has been going down. Also the number of heifers and calves that make the cows of next year and year after is low.

The meat market is paying high prices for those cows, heifers, and calves -- often black market prices.

We are eating tomorrow's and the next year's butter -- and it doesn't make very good beef, either.

It's a peculiar improvidence, but we Americans have trouble believing that we can't have all we want of anything when we are prepared to pay for it.

Of course there are other reasons for the down-trend in milk production, among them the great scarcity of people willing to work on dairy farms.

It will not be surprising if the next few years see quite a revolution in working conditions on dairy farms. The changes will come hard, and will only be possible if milk prices are adequate to permit the shortening of hours and the provision of more free time. But if industry and employment remain at high levels here, these conditions seem to be necessary if milk production is to even approach the demand.

As I've said before, it's another war year in farming -- a tough year on the farms and a year of many hot spots for those who try to aid farmers from the halls of Government.

But it's a year when the stakes are high -- the alleviation of human suffering and faltering steps toward peace, a troubled peace for now and an uncertain one -- but a peace that can be strengthened year by year if we stick to the ways of neighborliness, understanding and practical Easter Christianity.

BE A GOOD NEIGHBOR! Picture yourself in a home, well fed and well clothed, healthy and happy. On your table are appetizing and ample meals. Practically any food you fancy is found in your corner grocery. And there's more growing on the farmlands of the country. You are rich.

Down the street lives a poor family in a shack. They are shabbily clothed, their cupboard is bare, and their faces are haunted by misery and hunger. They are destitute and desperate.

As a good neighbor, what would you do?

The American nation is Europe's happy, well-fed neighbor. Shall we grow more plump while they become more gaunt?

Lend a helping hand. Let charity begin in your home. Conserve food -- eat less -- sell any wheat you may have. Be a good neighbor.

THE SITUATION: "BLACK" Is the food situation as black as it has been painted? President Truman gave a direct answer to this question when it was posed to him by a group of U.S. newspaper editors. He replied: "It is worse than has been painted. I wish I could send all of you gentlemen to the starvation areas of Europe and Asia so you could see for yourselves just how bad conditions are."

FOOD OR FEED? Statistical evidence why farmers are being asked to cut down on livestock feeding in the present famine emergency has been compiled at Iowa State College. The evidence shows:

As human food -- One acre of wheat feeds 10 people 52 days.
One acre of corn feeds 10 people 51 days.
One acre of soybeans feeds 10 people 28 days.

As animal products -- One acre of feed crops to milk cows feeds 10 people 16 days.
One acre of feed crops to hogs feeds 10 people 15 days.
One acre of feed crops to steers feeds 10 people 5 days.

The above figures are based on national average crop yields.

ONLY NATIONS GET FOOD VIA UNRRA; OTHERS PAY CASH Except for eight of the hardest-hit nations, foreign countries receiving food from the United States are buying and paying for it according to the usual business-like rules of peacetime abundance.

Those receiving goods through relief methods are Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Italy, China, Austria and Little Albania.

They get their food through UNRRA -- United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, headed by ex-mayor LaGuardia of New York City. Funds for UNRRA are contributed by members of the United Nations. UNRRA representatives in starving countries are charged with the job of getting the food to the people who need it most.

Of course, none of the countries suffering want are getting all of the food they need -- whether they buy it or are provided with it through relief channels. The disruption of war and shortages only make it possible to minimize famine, not to eliminate it.

SIX NEW MEASURES TO OBTAIN
FAMINE RELIEF SUPPLIES

Six new measures have been announced by Secretary of Agriculture Anderson to speed up and increase shipments of food grains to famine areas. The new

Government actions provide for:

1. A bonus offer of 30 cents a bushel above market prices for wheat delivered by May 25 under the emergency wheat certificate plan. To get the bonus a farmer must cash his "contract of sale" (certificate) before June 15, 1946. Farmers holding their "contracts of sales" after June 15 will not receive the bonus, but can choose their selling date any time before April 1, 1947. Farmers who delivered their wheat under the "contract of sale" plan prior to the bonus announcement are eligible for the bonus.

2. A bonus offer of 30 cents a bushel above marked prices for corn sold to the Commodity Credit Corporation. The offer will remain in effect until the Government has purchased 50 million bushels of corn. (CCC will buy corn through normal trade channels.)

3. An offer to buy an unlimited amount of oatmeal from millers in the United States. Whole oats will also be purchased for relief shipment.

4. An order requiring millers to reduce their production of flour for domestic consumption to 75 percent of the amount distributed at this time last year. This order will be in effect until July 1, 1946.

5. An order requiring food manufacturers to limit the use of wheat in the manufacture of products for domestic human consumption to 75 percent of the quantity used at this time last year.

6. An order limiting wheat inventories of millers and food manufacturers to a 21-day supply, effective May 1.

CURRENT REPORTS ON
WORLD FOOD SITUATION

The following items were compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations to record the development of the food situation in foreign countries.

Italy -- The publication Giornale quotes the Side News Agency to the effect that Italian diplomatic representatives in Argentina have obtained from the Argentine Government an additional gift of 30,000 tons of maize (corn) and 15,000 tons of other grain. It further quotes the agency as saying that in May the Argentine Government will also donate to Italy an additional 28,000 tons of maize.

Finland -- Supply Minister Murto has stated that present rations of fats, obtained largely from imports, can be maintained in Finland until August with stocks available.

Sweden -- The Swedish Supply Minister has announced that Sweden is placing at the disposal of food-deficit countries 75,000 barrels of salted fish and 3,500 tons of peas. He reported that the feeding of grain to livestock had stopped and that a reduction in egg production was expected. Spaghetti, biscuits and similar commodities are again being rationed in Sweden because of the bread and grain supply situation.

Poland -- Poland has been advised that it will receive aid from the Soviet Union in the form of seeds for spring planting. This will include 30,000 tons of wheat and 15,000 tons of oats and a large amount of rye.

Portugal -- There have been two minor food riots in Lisbon in the past few days, requiring the intervention of mounted police to disperse the crowd which broke into a market and took food on display.

RESUME DAIRY CONTROL Reestablishment of wartime controls on dairy products in the United States has moved back into the general food picture. A four-point program designed to increase dairymen's returns, to maintain a high level production of dairy products, and to channel more cream into butter production, has been announced.

1. On May 1, dairy subsidy payments made to producers through AAA offices will be increased 20 cents per 100 pounds of milk, compared with payments during the same period last year. This will be accomplished by a seasonal drop of only 15 cents instead of a scheduled 35 cent drop.

2. On May 1, subsidy payments on the butterfat content of farm-separated cream will be increased 5 cents a pound, compared with a year ago. This will be accomplished by a seasonal reduction of only two cents a pound instead of the originally scheduled 7 cents a pound.

Milk payment rates for May and June for the Northeast are as follows (per cwt): Maine, 55¢; New Hampshire, 55¢; Vermont, 55¢; Massachusetts, 65¢; Rhode Island, 65¢; Connecticut, 65¢; New York, 55¢; New Jersey, 65¢; Pennsylvania, 55¢. The butterfat rate will be 15 cents per pound.

3. On July 1, an additional increased return of 20 cents per 100 pounds will be allowed farmers on milk. An increased return of 5 cents a pound will be allowed on butterfat. The May 1 and July 1 increases will be cumulative. Total producer returns after July 1 will be increased 40 cents per 100 pounds over what they received in the same period last year. (Whether these increases will be paid by the consumer or through subsidies will depend upon Congressional action).

4. Limitations of use of butterfat in ice cream will be restored. A 20 to 25 percent reduction in the butterfat content of ice cream is required.

**INCREASE IN POTATO
PARITY PRICES ANNOUNCED**

The Department of Agriculture has announced an increase of 15 cents per hundred pounds in 1946 support prices for potatoes. The increase is applicable to the December 7 schedule of bulk prices, loaded at farmer's gate, as well as to the March 14 schedule of prices for potatoes sacked and loaded, f.o.b. carrier. A further upward adjustment of 10 cents per hundredweight (in addition to the 15-cent increase for all areas) also was announced for Aroostook County, Maine. This action is directed at restoring the same support-price relationships between Aroostook County and other producing areas as existed last year.

In commenting on this action, officials pointed out that when the 1946 prices were first calculated, parity for potatoes had been relatively stable for several months and further increases were not expected. Since then, however, prices of articles that farmers buy have risen and have caused an increase in the parity price. This action covers the increase in parity up to the present time and allows for some further possible increase. The adjustment is being made at this time to insure the planting of the full 1946 total acreage for late crop potatoes. In view of the need for maximum supplies of exportable foods to prevent famine abroad, an ample supply of potatoes must be assured for domestic consumption. The Department also emphasized that in order to avoid possible waste, farmers should not plant in excess of their facilities for proper storage, warehousing, and marketing.

SOUTHERN INVASION Recently two Yankees were invited to invade the South. We were dared to come down below the Mason and Dixon Line and compare our results on agricultural conservation with that of the Southern Region.

Ralph Graham, State Director of Production and Marketing Administration in New Hampshire, and I oiled up our statistics and went on a "ride to the sea."

Naturally, we kept a sharp eye out for signs of hostility. There were plenty of 'em, too. Down through some parts you could see where corn had been planted on hills so steep the tassels wore out rubbing against the hillside before the ears could be fertilized. Great gullies were being washed down the hillsides. They were almost as bad as some of ours.

Farther South there were evidences of what heavy flash rains and hot summers can do to uncovered land. We couldn't help exclaiming, "Boy! wouldn't it be a help if that land were all covered up with a heavy sod."

By the time we'd had a visit at the Mississippi State Office at Jackson and visited some farms in the vicinity, we began to realize that while some of their problems are the same as ours and some are different, all of them require a different means of solution. We began to see that those folks are fighting the same enemy we are -- soil erosion and depletion of agricultural resources. The only difference between them and us is that they have a tougher job and have to use different weapons.

They're making great progress. More of the cotton land is blanketed with cover crops over winter. Terraces protect the land from the heavy rains. Kudzu (a fast-growing broad-leaved vine, good for pasture and hay) and blue lupine are nailng the soil down and putting organic matter into the soil. Better pastures and hayland and stock-watering ponds are improving their livestock industry -- more humus is going back to the land. We saw lots and lots of all of these.

They've done a lot and have a long way to go but so have we. From Maine to Louisiana, by whatever route you wish to go, our most precious heritage is still going down the streams, or is wasting away in idleness, or is being spoiled of its goodness by faulty usage.

We're all making progress but not fast enough. Our consumers, our legislators, our farmers are not sufficiently aware of our peril.

Whether our hosts were living up to tradition or whether they put themselves out especially for our benefit, we were completely disarmed by their kindness and hospitality. We were grateful for the opportunity to attend their conference, study their agriculture, and observe their progress under the program.

---Larry Manwaring, Assistant Director, Northeast Region

WORLD CORN PRODUCTION DROPS The world's 1945-46 corn production is estimated at about 5,050 million bushels, or about 4 percent less than in 1944-45, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The United States and Argentina were the principal sources of supply for corn during the war period. Both have smaller than normal exportable supplies of corn. Exports from the United States are expected to be very limited, at least until the 1946-47 season, and normal export movement from Argentina is not expected to resume until the new crop becomes available in May-June.

1945 ACP PROGRESS
REPORT FOR MARCH

The summary of State office reports of progress on the 1945 Agricultural Conservation Program and enrollments in the 1946 program are shown below for the Northeast Region.

State	Report of Performance			Applic. for Payment			Farms Enrolled		
	Est. Part.	Farms Rep't'g	% Re-porting	Est. Total	Rec'd State	%	1945	1946	%
	Farms	Perf.	Perf.	Appl.	Office	Rec'd			
Me.	11,551	10,326	89.4	3,314	2,539	76.6	12,681	10,897	85.9
N.H.	5,605	5,518	98.4	980	580	59.2	5,834	6,208	106.4
Vt.	13,069	13,069	100.0	2,502	2,051	82.0	13,248	11,351	85.7
Mass.	9,218	9,122	99.0	4,428	2,614	59.0	10,451	9,105	87.3
Conn.	5,463	4,123	75.5	2,287	188	8.2	5,633	4,285	76.1
R.I.	961	837	87.1	299	244	81.6	961	814	84.7
N.Y.	73,686	69,676	94.5	26,466	7,880	29.8	77,219	74,791	96.8
N.J.	11,745	11,450	97.5	10,025	7,407	73.9	12,992	12,062	92.8
Pa.	91,155	91,155	100.0	32,597	20,356	62.4	104,150	82,163	78.9
Total	222,413	215,276	96.8	82,898	43,859	52.9	243,149	211,676	87.1

LOANS MAY BE MADE ON
WHEAT PURCHASE CONTRACTS

The USDA has announced that the prohibition against assignments and transfers in the Emergency Wheat Purchase Program announced April 2 will not be construed to prohibit the use of the Contract of Sale as security for a bona fide loan.

Obtaining a loan on the Contract of Sale will not affect the right of producers who select a market price for the sale of their wheat on or after January 1, 1947, to report the sales price received for the wheat, for income tax purposes, as income received in 1947 (under a ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue).

Eligible producers may obtain bona fide loans from their usual lending agencies. Loans will not be made by Commodity Credit Corporation and loans made by lending agencies will not be purchased by the Corporation. Payment of the market price of the wheat as of the date selected by the producer will be made to the lending agency and the producer in accordance with written instructions, signed by the lending agency and the producer, to the Grain Branch wheat loan office. The notification of loans completed must be accompanied by a copy of the collateral contract of sale.

The Department also announced that its emergency wheat purchase program will apply to eligible wheat of the 1945 and prior year crops. Originally the program applied only to 1945-crop wheat.

BABY CHICKS HATCH
EARLY THIS YEAR

An earlier 1946 chick hatch for farm flock replacements is attributed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as the reason for the 6 percent increase over a year ago in the number of chicks on farms April 1.

Indications are that the hatchery output during May and June will be considerably reduced. On April 1 there were 30 percent fewer chicks ordered for later delivery than in 1945. Hatcheries are expected to shut down early.

The total commercial hatchery chick hatch for the first quarter of 1946 was 3 percent below the same period in 1945. Demand for commercial broiler chicks was down during the first quarter of 1946, but had gone up by the end of the quarter. Broiler prices are at top levels with the present supply below demand.

PROGRAM OPERATIONS
CONFERENCE MAY 1-3

On May 1, 2, and 3 an Agricultural Conservation Program Conference will be held in New York City for State Directors, Chairmen of State Committees, State Executive Assistants, and State office personnel concerned with program operations.

The conference schedules for the first day, a discussion and establishment of the policy which will be followed in the Region in purchasing and distributing conservation materials for the 1947 program and related subjects. There will be an evening discussion of public relations.

The second day will include a discussion of current problems relating to the 1946 program -- revision of farm allocations, performance spot-checking requirements, status of 1946 program funds, etc. Veterans' Housing Preference Orders will also be discussed.

The agenda for the third day covers proposals for the 1947 program including a uniform farm plan for the Region, enrollment in August and September, the prior approval system, survey of the conservation needs of the Region, methods of determining conservation needs of the individual farms, etc.

THE NEW FIELD SERVICE
BRANCH DIRECTOR

Dave Davidson, new Director of the U.S.D.A.'s Field Service Branch, PMA, took his first step in the direction of farm leadership as one of the 90 thousand AAA community committeemen in the Nation. He helped to organize the program in Tulare County, California, in 1933.

After his graduation from Occidental College in Los Angeles in 1923, Mr. Davidson had selected agriculture as his vocation as well as his avocation, and he has not wavered in that decision. Early in his farming experience Mr. Davidson ran into the same difficulties that farmers all across the United States were meeting in those unsettled days. That's why the AAA program appealed to him strongly as a means for farmers to work together toward security.

In 1938, Dave Davidson became a member of the California State Committee, and three months later he was made chairman. In this position Mr. Davidson was responsible for administering the regular and the wartime AAA programs in a State where agricultural production and marketing problems vary widely.

When AAA activities were taken over by the newly-created Field Service Branch of PMA last August, Mr. Davidson was made State PMA Director for California. He was serving in this capacity when Secretary Anderson appointed him Director of the Field Service Branch.

Mr. Davidson was born in 1899 in a small mining town of New Mexico, but his agricultural experience has been entirely in his adopted State of California. He still owns a farm near Woodville, in Tulare County. His operations cover cotton, numerous varieties of fruits and nuts, grains, irrigated pasture land, and beef cattle.

* * *

--The period for suspended price ceilings on Irish potatoes has been extended from April 10 to June 26, 1946, according to an announcement by OPA.

NEW REGIONAL DIRECTORS

John East, East Central Regional Director, is a Virginia farmer who operates a 580-acre farm in Augusta County. He raises Angus cattle, along with his general farming operations. Mr. East was graduated from VPI in 1917, and served overseas in the First World War.

When the wheat and the corn-hog programs were started, East acted as chairman for both committees in Augusta County. Under the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, he served on the first State committee in Virginia. He was chairman of the committee when he left the State to act as Regional Chairman of the War Board Fieldmen. In September 1942 he was made Assistant Director of the East Central Region. He held this position until he became acting Director in January 1946. The recent appointment made Mr. East full-time Director of the Region.

Laurence Norton, Director of the Western Region, started his work with the AAA in 1933 in the Kansas State Office. He had formerly been with the Resettlement Administration and Farm Security Administration. Much of his early work with the State Committee was in crop insurance.

Mr. Norton was born in 1906, and graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural College in 1931 with a Bachelor of Science degree in rural banking. After three years with the Kansas State AAA Committee, he was made chairman in 1941. When AAA programs were made a part of the Production and Marketing Administration, handled by the Field Service Branch, Mr. Norton was named State Director of PMA for Kansas. He was acting in this capacity when he was appointed Director of the Western Division of the Field Service Branch, PMA.

T. R. Breedlove, Director of the Southern Region, was born in Walton County, Ga., on October 19, 1892. For more than 40 years he has owned and operated a dairy farm at Monroe, Georgia, in Morgan County.

Mr. Breedlove helped to organize the AAA program as a county committeeman from 1933 through 1939. He served on the Georgia State Committee from 1936 to 1940, when he was named chairman of the committee. Under the Production and Marketing Administration, Breedlove served as State PMA Director until his recent appointment as Director of the Southern Region.

Guy Smith, North Central Regional Director, is an Iowa farmer who operates 525 acres in Lucas County, near Russell, Iowa. He does general farming, raising corn and hogs and feeding cattle. He has been in AAA and crop insurance work since the AAA was set up in 1933.

From 1933-35 Mr. Smith was Chairman of the Lucas County, Iowa, wheat and corn-hog committees. In 1935, he became a district farmer fieldman for the Iowa AAA Committee and served in that capacity until 1938 when he was made Iowa Crop Insurance Supervisor.

From 1939-1943 Mr. Smith was Director of Crop Insurance in the North Central Region, except in 1941 when he was Chairman of the Iowa AAA Committee. He became Assistant Director of the North Central Region of AAA in 1943 and remained in that position until he was recently made Director of the North Central Region of Field Service Branch, PMA.

* * *

—A slogan that will be THE slogan for food conservation this spring has yet to be written, the Food Emergency Committee believes. Send yours in, tell it to friends, and mind the good advice in your own slogan.

WAR FOOD ORDER 9 APPLIED
TO 1946 SOYBEAN CROP

The USDA this week announced application of WFO-9, Amendment 7 to the 1946 soybean crop. This, in effect, extends the regulation now in effect to the forthcoming

crop. Under the amended order no soybean processor or seed dealer shall purchase or accept delivery of 1946-crop soybeans in any quantity which will cause his inventory to exceed his manufacturing, processing or seed sales requirements for the period ending October 10, 1947.

A country shipper may not purchase or accept delivery of soybeans in any quantity which will cause his inventory to exceed his delivery requirements under existing contracts with processors, soybean products manufacturers, seed dealers, and the CCC, plus either 2,000 bushels or the quantity of soybeans purchased during the 30 days immediately preceding.

No person other than a processor, soybean products manufacturer, seed dealer, or country shipper "shall purchase or accept delivery of soybeans in any quantity which will cause his inventory to exceed his delivery requirements under existing contracts with processors, soybean products manufacturers, seed dealers, and the CCC, plus his planting requirements, plus his requirements for sales for human consumption."

The order further provides that no person may use soybeans in whole or ground form in the manufacture of seed or fertilizer, nor use edible soya products in the manufacture of feed.

THE FEED SITUATION For January-June this year, supplies of corn, oats, barley, wheat and rye for feed, and byproduct feeds, are about 5% smaller per animal unit on farms than in the corresponding period of 1945. A larger total quantity of those feeds may be fed to livestock during the first six months of 1946 than in the comparable period a year earlier, but use of feed grains for non-feed purposes will be smaller, because of restrictions on some uses and because of processors' inability to obtain desired supplies. By the end of the current crop year, carry-overs of corn and barley will be at fairly low levels, but the oats carry-over may be the largest on record.

Total output of by-product feeds during January-June probably will be 10 to 15% smaller than the record quantity available for feeding during that period of 1945. Most of the reduction will be in wheat millfeeds, cottonseed cake and meal, corn gluten feed and meal, and in distillers' dried grains. The rate of wheat millfeed output has been reduced about one-third as a result of the higher extraction rate required in flour milling. Total supplies of oilseed cake and meal during the first six months of 1946 probably will be about 10% below that of a year earlier, reflecting a material decrease in cottonseed crushings. Alfalfa meal output will be materially above that of January - June a year ago.

The area planted to corn, oats, barley, and sorghums in 1946 will total about 166 million acres, only slightly more than in 1945, if farmers carry out their intentions as indicated on March 1. If yields on the prospective acreage are about equal to the average for the past 5 years, production of feed grains would be about the same as in 1945.

* * *

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